

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

SATURDAY APRIL 19, 1806.

[No. 1579.

SALES AT VENUE.

On every *Tuesday* and *Friday*,
WILL BE SOLD,

At the *Venue-Store*,

Cornet of Prince and Water streets.

A VARIETY OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be expressed in the
bill of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and
the prices of which are established, can at any
time be viewed and purchased at the lowest li-
mitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, v. m.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels
burthen, for *CORK* and a *MAR-
KET*; to which immediate dispatch
will be given—the cargo being al-
ready to go on board.

James Patton,

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
At his Warehouse, *Covey's wharf*,
New-York prime Beef and Pork.
Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a
few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 21st of this month,
will be sold, at public venue, on the pre-
mises, to the highest bidder, for ready money,
ONE ACRE OF GROUND, situated on Gib-
bon, between Alfred and Columbus streets, and
on which there is a small wooden building.

Wm. MAC CREAM, J. Alligood of
JAMES H. HOOD, J. J. Gill's estate,
April 12.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust made
by Joseph Neale to the subscriber, for the pur-
pose of securing the payment of a sum of money
therin named, to Peter Shew, I will expose to
sale, (or cash) at the coffee house, in the town
of Alexandria, on MONDAY, the 21st of April
next, at one o'clock,

An Acre of Ground,

Lying on the south side of Duke street, and
bounded by West, Hamilton, and Wolfe lanes
in the suburbs of Alexandria.

John Dunlap, Trustee.

March 31.

Now Landing,
From Schooner *Fame*, from New York, and for
sale by

LAWRASON & FOWLE,

30 Barrels prime Pork,

20 do. do. Beef.

Also, from Schooner *Maria*, from Boston,

5 bals. Beeswax Gurrah,

500 pieces yellow Nankens,

In Store,

Imperial, Young Hyson, & T. S.

Hyson Skin,

Russia and Ravens Duck,

Calk and box fresh Raisins,

Ground Ginger,

Muscovado Sugar in barrels,

Double refined loaf do.

100 boxes mould and dpt. Candles, of a su-
perior quality, for the West India market,

30 boxes Chocolates,

50 barrels New England Rum,

8 pipes and half pipes Teneriffe Wine,

10 rolls mill'd Lead,

600 pair men's coarse and fine Shoes.

WANTED,

A Bill on New-York for about 500
Dollars. Apply as above.

April 9.

WILL BE LANDED,

On THURSDAY next,

On Colonel *Ramsay's* wharf, from on board the
Schooner *Hiland*, JOHN YEATON, and for
Sale, by

R. Young & W. Yeaton,

55 hogheads Muscovado Sugar

20 do. Molasses

400 bags Guadalupe Green Coffee.

Also in Store,

80 boxes and 40 barrels white and brown

Jago Sugars

30 boxes Havana Segars

10 tons of Fustic, and

500 Spanish Hides.

April 8.

Printing, in its various branches,
handsomely executed at this office.

For sale, freight or charter,
To any port in the United States,

The Schooner

WILLIAM AND SUSAN,

Now lying at Merchants wharf,

burthen seven hundred barrels; new

and in good order: for terms apply to Stephen

Moore, or the master on board.

SOLOMON KERWAN.

April 17.

PUBLIC SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, 30th of April, will be sold,
at the dwelling of Mrs. R. Yell, in
Princess street, between Washington and Co-
lumbus streets,

A LL the PERSONAL ESTATE of John
Tob., deceased, consisting of HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE, three pair of NEW BEL-
LOWS, SMITHS' TOOLS, &c. &c.

Philip G. Marsteller.

April 17.

REMOVAL.

T. CRAVEN has removed his Store
next door to *Morr's* corner: where he offers for
Sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And daily expects a further Supply.

April 3.

RECEIVED,

And for Sale, at very low terms;

15 hogsheads first quality Muscovado
Sugar.

2 boxes Irish Linens, Colerans,
assorted.

James Sanderson.

April 9.

A Journeyman Baker:

I WANT TO EMPLOY

ONE qualified to conduct a bakery in New
York, as a *Foreman*. A single man would
be preferred. Application to be made to

Mordecai Miller.

March 13.

Plaster Paris—afloat.

50 tons Plaster Paris,

1500 feet Oars,

At *Lawrason's* wharf;

On board the Schooner *Dove*, Capt.

from Portland, for Sale by

Lawrason & Fowle,

on said wharf.

March 20.

SALT,

Suitable for the Fisheries.

JUST RECEIVED,

1200 bushels St. Ubes Salt; per schooner

Martha and Mary; and for sale, at Merchants

wharf.

William Hodgson.

March 21.

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant as-
sortment of

GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths and Cambricks,

Bennett's patent Cords, Lace do.

Do. Waistcoats, Rich Colonade and fi-

ned India Muslins

Silks, Molokina, Flo-

rentines, India and British Book

do.

Imperial, clouded and white Marfilles,

Toilinetts, Swindowns, Lace Caps & Handker-

chiefs, Extra Silk Gloves, chiefs,

Fine Nic. Mitts.

Silk Cord and Buttons, Silk Cord and Buttons,

Cambick Buttons, Artificial Flowers and

Wreaths, Ostrich Feathers,

Italian Mantas, Fine India Perianas,

Baftas, Mamoodies, Dowls, Ticklenburg,

Osnaburgs, Brown rolls

&c. & c.

Henry K. May

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from

New Castle, and offers for Sale, if immedi-

ately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,

38 casks Patent Shot,

18 casks Ingat Lead and

36 sheets Milled do.

December 18.

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, sit-

uate on St. Asaph street, between King

and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Faw-

ell's office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexan-

der. Possession will be given on the 15th March.

Application to be made to

George Youngs.

February 26.

LOST,

On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town,

The outer Case of a WATCH.

It is of GOLD, plain and of modern fashion.

Five Dollars reward will be given, to any

person who will deliver it to the

Printer.

February 22.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, who is an ex-

cellent house servant, with her two Children

the one male, the other female.

Jan. 18.

Enquire of the Printer.

PUBLIC SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, 23d instant, will be sold,

on the premises,

Two Lots or Half Acres of Land,

situated in the neighborhood of Mr. A. Jam-

ison's, no. 7 and

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 7.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

DEBATE

In committee of the whole on the state of the union—Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair—on the resolution offered by Mr. Gregg.

(Mr. Sloan's speech concluded.)

Mr. Chairman, believing it my duty to deliver my sentiments in as few words as possible, that other members standing on an equal floor, may have an opportunity to deliver theirs, I shall hasten to a conclusion; at the same time not doubting, that if I was disposed so to do, I could take up the time of the committee as long, and to as little purpose as any member within these walls.

I could, under the pretext of explaining, keep the floor two hours and nine minutes, if the chairman did not order me down, which I hope he will if ever I attempt it.

In explaining I could declare that I did not mean to stigmatize a respectable class of citizens with dishonesty, or any other reproachful epithet, but the day, and to supply cells who will get round and evade any regulations or restrictions that can be made, whose interest is their guide, regardless of the peace and interest of the nation in which they reside.

I could declare that I had not insulted the house; but aimed at certain political characters; and in the next breath charge a majority of the same house with having hoodwinked its members, but unable to do so with foreign nations; I again, could charge them with bullying England, and truckling to France, and exclaim, in an imperious tone, this you have done and you know it.

Mr. Chairman, I could go on still further, and assert that the little trifling arguments of my opponents ought to bear no weight, because destitute of reason, that instinct, the guide of the brute creation, was superior to such reason, yet declare, that I meant no insult to their understanding.

I could then, in the prophetic line, inform the committee, that if they offended the British minister, he would immediately put forth his strength, and make the United States feel it; and that although France at present appears friendly, she is like the still hog drinking swill, meditating future evil, and will eventually (if in her power) treat us worse than England.

I could in a few words remove this mighty bugbear that the friends of the resolution have made so much ado about, I mean the impressment of three thousand of our seamen; by informing the committee that it has been the practice of Britain time immemorial; that it has been found indispensably necessary to enable them to man their fleets; that is to say, without these diabolical means, which none but infernal fiends in human shape could even use; they could not so effectually have carried fire and sword, devastation and plunder, to every habitable part of the globe, thereby greatly increased the quantum of human misery, and the cries of the widows and fatherless.

I could also, if my conscience would permit, after venting my hatred in the most bitter invectives against the French emperor, that my genius could invent, charging congress with truckling to him; and bestowing on the government of England the highest applause, for their opposition to French tyranny; repeatedly deny being the apologist of Britain; but a subsequent question arises, would the members of this committee subscribe to the truth of such declarations?

But, Mr. Chairman, I will detain the committee no longer with telling them what might be done; but earnestly call their attention to what has been done, to what has been said on this floor—we have been told that France cannot get a pound of coffee, or sugar, from her own islands, except through the medium of American vessels, and that we have a treaty that obliges us to treat them as one of the most favored nations—this raises the curtain, and gives a full and complete view of the whole scene—this explains, in the most clear and explicit manner, the elaborate speech of two hours and forty-eight minutes, and the explanation of two hours and nine minutes. A horn-book politician may, by this, clearly

discover the intention of the member from Virginia, and Tom, Dick and Harry, if they have only learned the three first letters of the alphabet, may understand his meaning, and why he would prefer an embargo, to even a partial non-importation of British manufactures. It is possible that George the third, that zealous defender of the most holy faith, by whose most gracious orders, the colonies of North America were declared out of his protection; and afterwards his paternal care was further manifested, in burning their towns, murdering their citizens, and causing their prisoners to perish with famine and pestilence, in noisome dungeons, and filthy prison ships. I say it is possible as the precious life of this great benefactor of mankind is yet preserved, and we are told on this floor, remains animated with the same benevolent spirit, fighting the battles of liberty, against Gallic tyranny; if he should fail by land, his pious zeal may induce him once more to resort to his tornion hope (as he did in the late war with republican France) declare all her ports and her allies in a state of blockade, cover the ocean with his fleets, in order to effect by famine, what he is unable to do by force of arms; in that case an embargo on American vessels would facilitate his purpose. But here let me ask this committee, can the congress of the United States countenance such a procedure? I hope not.

Before I sit down, let me ask the members of this committee, especially you in whose ears the ringing groans of your Britannian lords, of your beloved fellow citizens yet vibrates; slain by the murderous hands of the mercenaries of Great Britain; or more barbarously deprived of life, by famine or pestilence; can you while that same monarch reigns, and instead of diminishing, has added to the long and black catalogue of crimes set forth in our declaration of independence, which induced you to risk your lives in opposition to his tyranny; can you with complacency, or any degree of approbation, sit and hear that government who continues her tyranny and injustice to these United States (witness the capture of our vessels and impressment of our seamen) held up by a member on this floor, as the only barrier we have against the tyranny of that nation who in our struggle assisted us with vessels of war, arms, ammunition, men and money; whose soldiers fought by your side, and bled to support American liberty and independence, and whose government continues friendly towards us: I hope not. I believe you cannot, your hearts must turn indignant from such language. For my own part, I am free to declare, that since I have had the honor of a seat on this floor, I have heard nothing that has so hurt my feelings.

I have long borne them in silence: I am happy in obtaining a few moments in my plain unlearned way to express them, that this committee, and all the United States may know, that I retain the same abhorrence against British tyranny that I did in the revolutionary war; and also the same love for the liberty and independence of the United States.

MR. FINDLEY said he had been long in the habit of observing that when a subject was discussed which occasioned numerous arguments the question was often lost sight of. In the heat of debate, instead of the subject before them, the preceding argument became the text to him that replied, and his to the next who took the floor, and so on in succession until some member succeeded in calling the attention of the members to the original subject; though the present question had but a few days engaged the attention of the committee of the whole, yet, in his opinion, several speakers on the floor had lost sight of it, further than he had formerly observed in so short a time, that he would attempt to draw the attention of the committee from these desultory excursions, which settled no point in debate, and often had no visible connection with it, to the important question they were called upon to decide. That in doing so, he would take no notice of any thing that had been offered as argument, which was not necessarily connected with the question. He would neither be the advocate or apologist for any one nation of Europe, nor treat any other nation with irritating contempt. Such language of that kind, as has been used within two days past in this house, ought not to be admitted, unless we are employed in supporting a manifesto to support a declaration of war, and even for that purpose it is inconsistent with national dignity.

He said the subject before the house is a resolution referred to the committee of the whole house on the state of the union, to prohibit all importation of goods

the produce or the manufacture of Britain, or any of the British dominions; nor to prevent Britain or other dependencies from receiving supplies of provisions, raw materials, &c. from us. It does not go to prohibit exportation, but even this should not be done without a very sufficient cause.

Two causes are assigned in the preamble to the resolution. First, the impressment of our seamen: Second, commercial aggressions.

Mr. F. asked, was it ever known before in the history of independent nations that any one nation impressed the citizens or subjects of another nation into their ligets to fight against a nation friendly to that from which they had been impressed, and to receive no wages or emolument unless they would enlist, which few of them ever do, except under the lash of the boat swain; which is done if they appear reluctant to do the meanest drudgery, and who must of necessity hate the nation for which they fought. No, sir, this cannot be shewn. The British government has long been in the habit of impressing their own citizens for seamen. In France, we have been lately told in this house, that conscripts are forced to the army. Perhaps the conscripts of France are the same that we have been accustomed to call the classes of militia in this country; but it is of their own citizens; impressments to the navy are a very different thing. It is such an exercise of tyranny that it is hoped will never be exercised in this country; yet still, except in the case of our seamen, it is their own citizens; they do not impress Swedes, Danes, or Prussians.

A man impressed is condemned to a slavery of the worst kind. Slavery for a limited time is a suitable punishment for crimes, but the sentence with us, and in all nations civilized or savage, is decided by known and responsible judges, for the breach of some known law. But, by whom is the sentence of condemnation to slavery passed on our citizens, sailing under the protection of our own flag, chargeable with no crime? Not by a court of justice in any form; not by even an officer of high responsibility, but by some young subalterns of a man of war, which is universally admitted to subject to the most arbitrary species of government existing. No other crime is alledged, to justify the condemnation, but that he speaks the English language, or has become an American citizen, and no other judge but a lieutenant or a midshipman selected for this exertion of tyranny.

We have not long since expressed a just abhorrence of slavery by a very unanimous vote of this house. We have expressed a very commendable sympathy for the untutored sons of Africa, of a different color from ourselves, stolen or forced from their families and all that is dear to them, and shall we make no exertions to protect our citizens from the worst kind of slavery. If the planters of S. Carolina or any other state, where slaves are employed should forcibly take our sons from the plough or other lawful and necessary occupation, and set them to work with other slaves, in raising cotton or rice the outrage would be horrid indeed, but not equal to the impressment of our citizens. The slave to the planter must labor; but he is not obliged to kill those who have given him no provocation, or to be killed himself and he may be found and redeemed. Money redeemed our captives from the Barbary coast, and we felt for them and advanced the price.

There is sir, another point of view presented in the impressment of our seamen, which ought to address our attention. It is admitted that several thousands of our impressed citizens are on board the British men of war fighting against France; these it is believed are sufficient to man five ships of the line. If by our silence we connive at this, or by the wilful neglect of the use of such peaceable means as are within our power to prevent it, may this not be charged as breach of neutrality, may it not justly be called war in disguise; but I forbear.

Commercial aggressions, such as capturing our merchant ships laden with cargoes of colonial produce purchased in return for the produce of our own country and the property of our own citizens, and condemning contrary to the laws and usages of nations as approved and practised even by the British courts until August last, and openly in her decisions substituting the instructions of the court in place of the law of nations, contrary to her own former practice, by which it is acknowledged by the opposers of the resolution the British courts have already condemned at least six million dollars of the property of our citizens on new principles which not being known to the owners, it was impossible to provide against the events. Though these aggressions have been hitherto principally committed on cargoes of colonial produce, where only we can find a market for the produce of the middle & eastern states,

yet the principles are equally applicable to much of our half led a trade, and to the trade with France, Spain and Holland, from which we derive most of the favourable balance of trade, which enables us to discharge the unfavourable balance of the trade with Britain, and the can be applied to them without giving notice of her intention at a time when she knows we have the greatest amount of property on the ocean. We cannot admit the plea of necessity as suggested in a well known British pamphlet and advocated without reserve by the gentleman from Virginia. To admit this would justify every possible aggression of the power at war against neutral nations.

We make no war in disguise against Britain; we favour her as much as in our neutral nation and commercial situation we can do. We bear with aggressions from her that would not be offered or borne with from any other nation. The profits accruing from a favourable commercial balance with other nations is cheerfully thrown into her lap, and if we do not content to do so, it is her own fault. Justice and policy require that she should do so. Britain pretends no cause of complaint against us. We have readily removed such as she ever had. By pleading necessity the aggression on her part seems to be acknowledged—let her remove the cause.

This question therefore naturally arises, are these wrong; do they not only affect our interest but our national independence? It was confidently expected that to this enquiry every member would answer in the affirmative. One member however has gone far to advocate all the aggressions complained of; no doubt however a great majority of the members are convinced that the impressment, and other aggressions are quite a remedy, the object of the present deliberation is to discover such measures as will be most expedient not only to correct the evil, but to procure reasonable redress without war.

Mr. F. added, that it was reasonable to expect some diversity of opinion, that such a diversity does exist is evident from the number and variety of the resolutions referred to this committee. Of these some are substitutes for the resolution which is now the subject of debate, they have the same object in view, but vary in the means proposed. Others may be very properly pursued in concurrence with, and in aid of the resolution under debate; for some of these with proper modifications he said he would probably vote. There is certainly a variety of methods in our power, of applying an effectual and at the same time peaceable and permanent corrective of our grounds of complaint. The method proposed in the resolution on the table he thought well calculated to produce the effect; that the discussion of it would at least bring the whole subject into view, and prepare their minds for other resolutions.

Mr. F. said he would perhaps be told that it is a war measure, and as such ought to be avoided. We have been told so already by a gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. J. Randolph) who was up yesterday.—Mr. F. said his colleague who introduced the resolution, declared he did not consider it as a war measure, and that he himself was absolutely opposed to war equally with his colleague.

This resolution provisionally proposes terms which it is just and reasonable that Britain should comply with, and which is fully in her power, to prevent the importation of goods, the produce and manufacture of the British dominions, until a reasonable accommodation is made by negotiation. It does not go to prevent exportation.

But it may be said, and it is no doubt the opinion of some members, that the subject should at this time be left wholly to negotiation, without being aided by any legislative measure. This is the most important point in view in the subject before us.

(To be continued.)

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

APRIL 15.

Mr. Tracy moved to postpone the bill to prohibit the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandise, for the purpose of considering the following resolution.

Resolved, That in consequence of a more favorable course of conduct on the part of Great Britain, in respect to the disturbance of the trade of the United States; and entertaining a hope that the British ministry lately established will be disposed to a reasonable arrangement of all affairs of difference between the two nations; the senate do hereby postpone the further consideration of the bill entitled "an act to prohibit the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandise," to the first Monday of November next.

On agreeing to this resolution the yeas and nays were taken as follows:

YEAS: Messrs. Adair, Adams, Hillhouse, Logan, Pickering, Plumer, Sumner, Tracy and White, 9.

NAYS: Messrs. Anderson, Baldwin, Condit, Gaird, Gilman, Howland, Kit-

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Md. Smith
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Plumer, Sum-
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Howland, Kit-

chill, Maclay, Mitchell, Moore, Smith of
Md. Smith of N. Y. Smith of Ohio, Smith
of Ten. Smith of Vt. Stone, Thruston,
Worthington and Wright, 19.

When the question was taken by yeas
and nays on the passage of the bill, as follows:

YEAS. Messrs. Adams, Anderson, Baldwin,
Condit, Gaillard, Gilman, Howland,
Kitchell, Maclay, Mitchell, Moore, Smith
of Md. Smith of N. Y. Smith of Ohio,
Smith of Ten. Smith of Vt. Thruston,
Worthington and Wright, 19.

NAYS. Messrs. Adair, Hillhouse, Logan,
Pickering, Plumer, Stone, Sumter,
Tracy and White, 9.

NEW-YORK, April 15.

As far as the canvassing of votes for go-
vernors has gone in Massachusetts, there
appears for Strong 11,390, and for Sullivan
9,935. A gentleman from Boston informs
that last year the democratic candidate had
230 votes less, in the same towns from
which the above statement is given.

To-morrow we shall publish an address
to the citizens of New York, on the sub-
ject of fortification. The writer offers a
plan for giving security to our persons,
houses, shipping, banks, &c. for which he
asks 50,000 dollars. This sum, from the
remarks which accompany the plan, must
be cheap indeed, if it will accomplish the
ends mentioned.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.

OGDEN'S CASE.

We learn by a letter from New York,
that the court overruled the plea in abate-
ment of Mr. Ogden's counsel as to the il-
legality of the testimony submitted to the
grand jury, and put the defendants to plead
upon the indictments.

BALTIMORE, April 14.

The ship London Packet, Spafford, from Bal-
timore, for the Mediterranean, with stores for
the navy, was cast away on the Wolfe Trap, a
few days ago—particulars are not yet received.

April 15.

Arrived, Ach't Federal George, Field, from
Boston. On Sunday saw a ship on Smith's
Point, with a signal of distress and a Derrick rig-
ged, discharging. Spoke a pilot boat afterwards,
who had been alongside, informed us, she was
in Stapleton, from the City of St. Domingo,
for Baltimore. Passed in the Bay, a schooner,
Captain Watts, bound to Baltimore, probably
the Sally, from St. Jago.

April 16.

Arrived Schooner Sally, Watts, 28 days from
St. Jago-de-Cuba. Left there 18th March, brig
Two Brothers, Chafe, for Baltimore, to sail in 2
days; Sarah and Eliza, Clark, from Marycabo,
bound to New York, captured off St. Domingo,
and sent in for adjudication; Hiram, Kitchen,
Philadelphia; Jefferson, Lewis, do. Elizabeth,
Watts, New York; Vigilant, Cloutman, do.
schooners Hamlet, Christie, do. Little Edward,
Johnson, do. Betsy, Tutle, Philadelphia, Ex-
periment, Tristam, do. Five Sisters, Brown, Nor-
folk; James, Taylor, Charleston. The day we
came out spoke Schooner Monsterrat, from Balti-
more; and a barque from Philadelphia, bound in.
Passed a French privateer with a brig in company,
which we took to be her prize; she was pilot boat
built with yellow sides.

In lat. 32° 50' long. 77°, spoke an American
ship from Glasgow, bound to Charleston; expe-
rienced two heavy gales on the coast. Came into
the capes 10th inst. and counted 15 sail of ships,
brigs and schooners, standing in. Saw a ship in
the bay bound up.

AUGUSTA, (Geo.) March 27.

We understand that Mr. John Randolph,
who was charged with the murder of Mr.
M'Norrel, the deputy sheriff, had his trial
at the superior court for the county of
Burke, on Thursday last, when the following
circumstances appeared in evidence
—that the sheriff of Burke county had in
his possession a distress warrant, which
was directed, or intended to be levied on
a negro fellow, belonging to the mother of
Randolph, the prisoner, and of which he
was apprised, that the sheriff accompanied
by his deputy, went into the field where
the negro was at work, and where the pris-
oner was also with his gun, that the negro
on seeing the sheriff, ran and placed him
self behind the prisoner, who undertook to
protect him, and presented his musket at
the sheriff, but the deputy being near
him, caught hold of the musket, and told
the prisoner not to be a fool or offer vio-
lence to an officer for doing his duty; that
the negro then ran off, and being followed
by the officers, the prisoner again presented
his gun at the sheriff, who calling to him
not to fire, he immediately directed his
piece at the deputy sheriff, & with too fatal
an effect discharged the contents of it into
his body; the deceased immediately called
out to the prisoner that he had killed him
who replied, that he had told him he would

do so, or words to that effect; the prisoner
then went to the deceased and helped him
off his horse, and remained with him till
assistance was procured; he was then ar-
rested; the deceased died that night; on
these facts clearly proved, the jury at near
ten o'clock in the evening, after retiring
for about five minutes, returned a verdict
of GUILTY; and on Saturday last the aw-
ful sentence of death was pronounced a-
gainst the prisoner, who was directed to be
executed between the hours of 10 and 2
o'clock on Wednesday the 26th instant,
and yesterday at about 2 o'clock he was
executed accordingly.

At the same court also Absalom Merrit
was tried on a charge of killing a negro, by
immoderate or improper correction, but
here being no evidence of his exercising
any extraordinary severity, or of having
any malicious intention, the jury found him
guilty of manslaughter, and he was burnt
in the hand.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, April 19.

A very uncommon mortality has been
witnessed the present year in the death of
several members of the house of representa-
tives of the state of Massachusetts, viz.
Elisha Story, esquire, of Marblehead;
Hay Nichols, esquire, of Reading; Jonathan
Carver, esquire, of Westford; Thomas
Allen, jun. esquire, of Pittsfield;
and Christopher Mason, esquire, of Swan-
sey.

TORNADO AT LONDON.

On the 10th January, between four and
five o'clock in the morning, the inhabitants
of London and its vicinity were aroused
from their peaceful slumbers by one of the
most dreadful tornadoes felt for many
years. It is a wonderful coincidence, that
scarcely had the body of Lord Nelson reach-
ed the admiralty, that a hurricane burst
forth only inferior to the one we are de-
scribing; and scarcely were his mortal re-
mains deposited in the sacred tomb, and the
ceremony of his inhumation finally
closed, when the elements were a second
time convulsed, and it seemed that the
passage of the hero to immortality was to
be as much distinguished by storms as the
life by which he had merited the palm of
glory had been by daring enterprizes. The
rushing of the wind was dreadful and
threatened general destruction; thousands
arose from their beds alarmed at so unusual
a visitation; the thunder growled, and
repeated flashes of lightning, added to the
awfulness of the scene; the rain or rather
hail, fell in torrents. The mail stage
coaches travelling the roads were station-
ary, for the affrighted horses were unable to
move, and the drivers, equally alarmed,
abstained to slight. Numerous stacks of
chimneys and dilapidated houses, were
blown down. Some of the vessels in the
river were driven from their moorings, and
materially damaged; the ships in the West
India docks, sheltered as they are, were
much strained by the wind. The lead and
copper coverings to the roofs of a number
of warehouses were wrenched off, rolled
round, and carried to considerable distan-
ces. In St. Jame's Park there are two
trees broke asunder, the one of ancient
growth, at the bottom of the trunk, and the
other, a young tree, and protected by
a fence, right in the middle; a third, too
vigorous to bend to the blast, is torn up by
the roots, and the earth scattered around it.
Some trees were also blown down in
Hyde Park. The neighborhood of Fins-
bury square was for a few seconds illumin-
ated with a fiery meteor which made an
awful appearance, and very seriously alarm-
ed many of the inhabitants. These are
only the partial effects of the tempest,
which have come to our knowledge. We
anticipate melancholy accounts from the
coasts, but hope to heaven our fears may
not be realized.

In Senate of the United States.

APRIL 7.

By the House of Delegates.

January 26, 1806.

Mr. Wright communicated the following
resolution of the legislature of the state
of Maryland.

Resolved. That our senators in the con-
gress of the United States be instructed,
and our representatives be requested, to
take all legal and necessary steps, to use
their utmost exertions as soon as the same
is practicable, to obtain an amendment to
the federal constitution, so as to authorize
and empower the congress of the United
States to pass a law whenever they may
deem it expedient, to prevent the further
importation of slaves from any of the West
India islands, from the coast of Africa, or

elsewhere, into the United States, or any
part thereof.

Whereupon he submitted the following
resolutions for consideration.

Resolved by the senate and house of repre-
sentatives of the United States of America
in congress assembled, two thirds of both
houses concurring, that the following artic-
le be proposed to the legislatures of the
several states as an amendment to the con-
stitution of the United States which, when
ratified by three fourths of the said legisla-
tures, shall be valid, as a part of the said
constitution, to wit:

Resolved, That the migration or importa-
tion of slaves into the United States, or
any of its territory thereof, be prohibited
after the 1st day of January eighteen hun-
dred and eight.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The following, though not original, rule for
calculating interest, may be acceptable on ac-
count of its simplicity to many of our read-
ers:

COMMUNICATION.

To THE EDITOR.

Inclosed you have the shortest mode yet disco-
vered, for calculating interest, and although the
rule is familiar to me, (and perhaps to many per-
sons in large cities) it is not generally known in
the country.

Rule to find the interest of any given sum, for
any given number of days. Halve the number
of days, and take the parts of a month, which di-
vided in the sum, will give the interest in cents.
Or, halve the sum and divide it by the days and
it will shew the interest.

Example—What's the interest of 169 dollars 48
cents for 15 days?

half of 15 days is 7 1/2 which is 1/4 of a month,

1/4) 859 48

Answer—cents 41 57 100
Or thus, 1/2) 169 48

1/2 is 1/2 mo. 84 74

Cents 42 37 100

In the same manner may the interest for any
given number of months be ascertained, viz.
By halving the number of months multiplying
the sum by the half and divided by 100.

Example—What's the interest on 169 dollars 48

cents for 18 months?

169 48 Or for 9 months

1/2 of 18 is 9 169 48

67 92

84 74

Cents 762 66 100

Interest on 169 48 for 6 months:

3 is the half.

509 19 9

20

199 48

12

181 97

4

5788

100

CENTS

FRESHENING SALT PROVISIONS.

In my passages on the Chesapeake, I
observed my skipper would sometimes slice
salted barrel pork, and in a few minutes
freshen the slices in a frying pan, and then
boil them for his dinner. The pork slices
were put into fresh cold water in a frying
pan, and held over the fire till the water
began to simmer (never suffering it to boil in
the least). This water was then thrown
away, and other cold fresh water was put
into a pot together with the slices of pork.
They were then boiled till enough. This
was applied in my family, to freshening salt
fish; especially cod sounds; and it answered
admirably. Sometimes they were so
oversalted, that it was necessary to eat
salt with them.

[Bordley's Husbandry.]

A SUPPLEMENT to an Act to remove sun-
ken places, preserve the health of the inhabitants
of the town of Alexandria, and other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Common Council of
the town of Alexandria in Council assembled,
That the ninth section of the above recited act
be repealed, and the following substituted in lieu
thereof.

SECTION 9. That it shall be the duty of eve-
ry person on whose property there may be any
sunken place containing stagnant water, or other
nuisance, to fill up or drain the same, or to re-
move such nuisance. When the property on which
such sunken place containing stagnant water or other
nuisance, belongs to a person residing out
of the Corporation, the occupier shall remove
the same, and when it is not occupied by him,
her, or them, he, she, or they, may deduct
the expense of removal, from any rents which
may be then due, or thereafter become due. Any
person who shall neglect to drain or fill up such

sunken place, or remove such nuisance as a-
foreaid, within the period of three days after the
expiration of the time limited by either of them,
or for that purpose, shall forfeit and pay a fine not
exceeding twenty dollars for each neglect and the
superintendent of police shall immediately pro-
ceed to fill up, or drain, or otherwise remove the
same at the expense of the Corporation; the am-
ount of expense so incurred shall be recovered
from the defaulter in the manner prescribed for
the recovery of other public claims. Provided
that no order of Council shall be necessary to fill
up or drain any sunken place containing stagnant
water, or for the removal of any other nuisance
where, in the opinion of the superintendent, the
expence of the operation will not exceed the sum
of twenty dollars, but he shall forthwith proceed,
after reasonable notice given, to fill up or drain
or remove the same. And provided also, that in
case the proprietor of such property is aforesaid
does not live within the limits of the corporation,
and there be no occupier thereof resident in the
town. Reasonable and timely notice shall, in
such case, be given through the medium of the
Alexandria newspapers.

Passed in common council the 14th day of

April, 1806.

JAMES H. HOPE, president.

Approved the 16th of April, 1806.

JONAH THOMPSON, Mayor.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

The 3d. Loaf to weigh 17 ounces.

JOHN LONGDEN, C. M.

April 19.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Merchants wharf, on WEDNESDAY,

the 23d instant, the cargo of the brig Wash-
ington, captain Cronhill, just arrived from
Sicily and Leghorn,

JOHN WATTS
Has just received and offers for sale, on
the usual terms,
White and brown Ticklenburg
White and brown German Rolls
White and brown Platillas
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen
4-4 Shirring Cotton
Apron and Shirring Checks
Chintzes and Calicoes
Diaper and Diaper Table Cloths
Superfine Cloths, Twists, and Cambric
Sewing Silks, Twists, and Thread
Cambric Muslins, 4-4 and 6-6
Lace Cambricks, 4-4 and 6-6
Plain Leno, do. do.
Tambored Leno, do. do.
Leno Veils, do. do.
Leno Shadles and D'agoya do.
Pic Nic Gloves and Mitts
Silk and Cotton Holes
Ladies Habit Gloves
Cambric Handkerchiefs and Long Lawns
Gauze, Cossacs, and Baftas
Fresh Clover Seed, &c. &c.
March 4. eo

A great Bargain may be had.

I wish to exchange seven or eight hundred acres of LAND, in Fairfax county, formerly Loudoun county, for good lands in the western country. It lies near Sugar Land Run, it is finely timbered and watered, good farming land, about 18 miles from the City of Washington, 20 from Alexandria, and 2 from the Potowmack river. There are two tenements and an excellent orchard on the premises, about 1000 feet of wheat sown on hill and a good deal of clover, which grows finely, the soil being well adapted to the Plaster of Paris, from the bullet experiments—the title indisputable. Any person making early application may get an advantageous exchange. Application, by letter, to the subscriber in Alexandria, will be duly attended ed to.

B. DADE.

February 7. eo

LAND FOR SALE.
Will be Sold, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the 19th day of May next, at Hay Market, (being the first day of the next district court to be held there)

Two hundred acres of LAND, more or less, known by the name of Greenwich, and lying in the county of Prince William, four miles from Hay Market, on the road leading from thence to Fredericksburg and the Carolinas.—The back road from the city of Washington to the southern States also runs through the land, which renders it an eligible stand for a tavern, it is also a good stand for a store.—There are several houses, with a well of excellent water on this land, which lies well for cultivation, and has a considerable quantity of wood on it. The Plaster of Paris also appears well adapted to the soil, as I raised fine clover on it from the application of that manure only.

The terms of sale will be—One third of the purchase money in 6 months, one third in 12 months, and the remaining third in 18 months from the day of sale; the purchaser giving bond and approved security for the payment thereof. Possession will be given immediately to the purchaser, and a good title made on receipt of the first payment.

Bertrand Ewell.

February 17. 2aw16t

Musical Instrument Manufactory,
In Prince, near Water-street, Alexandria.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he still carries on the business of making and repairing Instruments, and has for sale, Piano Fortes, plain and additional key'd Violins, &c. on reasonable terms; also offers his services for tuning and regulating the different Instruments, but thinks proper to inform the public his terms for tuning, so that there may be no misunderstanding hereafter, viz.

ds. ct.

For tuning a Grand Piano Forte, 2 00
Do. Harpsichord, 2 00
If quilling do. 5 00
Square Pianos, (imported) 1 50
Do. Do. American manufacture, 1
Strings, and other repairs, besides tuning—extra charge.

If called on to go in the country—additional charge, according to the time and distance.

As it is troublesome booking and calling for such trifles, the subscriber hopes that those that employ him, will not think hard of it, to pay the cash as soon as the job is completed.

John Sellers.

March 8. d3t 2aw 1f

FOR SALE,

An elegant three story Brick House, on the corner of King and Columbus streets, now occupied by Mr. John Roberts. **FOR YOUNG NEGROES or GROCERIES** will be taken in part payment. For terms apply to Col. George Deneale, or to the subscriber in the City of Washington.

Nicholas Voss.

February 10. law

A few copies of the American Jenner may be had at the Book of Robert Gray.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, from Thomas Elsey to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing a debt due from said Elsey to Daniel McCarty Chichester, will be exposed to public sale, on that part of the premises now in the tenure of Mr. John Barnes, on SATURDAY the 26th day of April next, at 12 o'clock,

TWO TRACTS OF LAND,

ADJOINING EACH OTHER,

Containing about 50 acres, situate in the county of Fairfax, on the north fork of Oakick Run, about 3 miles from Fairfax court house.

Doddridge Pitt Chichester.

March 28. law 4t

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of BULL & CO. late of the city of Alexandria, having been lately dissolved, all persons having any demand against said company are requested to present the same to Mr. William Barileman, of the same place, who will forward them to the subscribers for settlement.

MANAEN BULL,
(for sell)

ROBERT LEMON, & late part
of 1806

SETH GRIFFITH, feels the
hands of
the concern

Laurel (Del) Feb. 24. 1806. [Ap. 2.] law 3t

TO BE LET,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

MOUNT-EAGLE,
The beautiful COUNTRY-SEAT of the late Lord Fairfax—containing

ABOUT two hundred and twenty-nine and a half acres of Land, bounded on one side by Hunting-Creek. Upon the premises there is every necessary convenience requisite for the accommodation of a genteel family, viz. Mansi on House, Kitchen, Laundry, Smoke-House, Stable and Carriage-House, a good Garden enclosed, &c. Possessing all the advantages of a most diversified and extensive prospect, healthiness of situation and proximity to Alexandria; it must be considered as one of the most desirable places of residence in this part of the country.—Apply to William Herbert, Esq. of this town, or to the subscriber near Patuxent iron-works, Prince-George's county, Maryland.

John Carlyle Herbert.

January 16. law

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has taken letters of administration on the estate of John Fowler, Esq. late of Fairfax county, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment as soon as possible, and those who have claims against the estate are directed to make them known to the subscriber, in order that he may be enabled to close his administration.

William Deneale.

Fairfax County, March 8. law 8t

NOTICE.

To those who are indebted to the subscriber on account of the concern of Powell and Denney, as well as Denney and Powell, that all who do not pay off their notes or accounts or give their bonds with security, on or before the first day of May next, their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney indiscriminately.

Mr. LEVEN POWELL, jun. of Middleburg, is authorized to settle and receive the debts due on account of that concern, should any apply thereto in preference to the subscriber in this place.

Edmund Denney.

January 30. law

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will rent the house on Fairfax street, near Duke street, lately occupied by Mr. James H. Hooe. Apply to Mr. J. H. Tucker.—As some person has reported that the house is liable for back rents, the following certificate, from Mr. Nathaniel C. Hunter, (the original proprietor of the lot) who leased the house and lots to me on an annual ground rent, proves, that there is no truth in the said report.

Stephen Cooke.

I hereby acknowledge, to have received the ground rents due on a lot, in the town of Alexandria, on Fairfax street, leased of me by Dr. Stephen Cooke, up to the 31st day of February 1805.

NATHANIEL C. HUNTER, October 1, 1805. [Dox. 10.] law

JUST PUBLISHED,

By COTTON AND STEWART,

(Price one Dollar.)

A new edition with modern improvements on the

ART OF COOKERY,

MADE PLAIN AND EASY

By MRS. GLASS.

Containing directions how to roast, boil and dress to perfection, every thing necessary to be seen up to table.

2d. Directions for Soups, Broths, Puddings, Pies, Gravies, Sauces, Hafthes, Fricasses, Ragouts, Pickling Cakes, Jellies, Preserving, &c. &c. With a modern bill of fare for every month in the year.

There is no work on this subject more complete than the above. It is also the most modern as the Edition from which this was taken, was published in London, May 1804, and contains all the improvements in the art up to that time, leaving out many superfluous dishes, and substituting others more useful.

December 20. law

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.

Just received direct from the Patentees, and

FOR SALE BY

JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.

DRUGGIST;

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomach Bitters.

PREPARED BY

THOMAS H. RAWSON,

Member of the Connecticut Medical Society,

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *Intermittent Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dystenteries, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superseded the use of all other bitters in public houses well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Billious Pills. THIS great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aches, Dystenteries, Billious Colic, Convaletts, Female complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the *ITCH*. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious Pills, or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colics and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headache, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysenteries, diarrhoeas, dropsties, &c. and a liberal use of my anti-bilious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—Price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste.

For the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scrophulous gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is nearly put up in powder boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivaled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir; or Cough Drops.

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting of blood, and all diseases of the *lungs*. Its merits stand unrivaled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.

Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few handsome Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials, Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Mace and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flaxseed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms or cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen, and substituting others more useful.

December 20. law

FOR NELLIK.

THE SLIPPERY REGULATOR,

Burthen about 73 tons, with excellent accommodations for passengers, and will sail on the 23rd instant. Her freight or passage, apply to the master on board, lying at McLean's wharf.

Jacob Akins.

April 18. eo

NOTICE.

The Co-partnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of Macleod & Lumson, Painters, of Alexandria, was dissolved the 20th instant, by mutual consent. All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same are requested to come forward and settle as speedily as possible, as it is desirable to close the concern, to either of the subscribers.

Daniel Macleod,

John Lumson.

March 21. eo

DANIEL MACLEOD,
PAINTER,

Continues in the same house where Macleod and Lumson formerly occupied, next door to Messrs. Mandeville and Jamison, King street; where he carries on the Sign, Painter, and Ornamental Painting; Gilding and Enameling, Framing and Cleaning Pictures; Masonic Aprons, Colors for Regiments, Marbleing and all kinds of Wood inlaid.

Also has for Sale,
Oils, Turpentine, Purify & Paints of all kinds, dry and ground in oil; Widow and Picture Glasses, of various sizes; which he will sell reasonable for cash.

March 21. eo

REMOVAL.

JOHN LUMSDON,
HAS removed to the lower end of King street, nearly opposite Mr. Robert Young's Store, where he intends carrying on the House Painting and Glazing business as usual, and will keep for sale, a regular assortment of Paints and Oil, together with Window and Picture Glasses, of various sizes.

March 21. eo

Union Cheap Bread Manufactory.

THE subscriber, impressed with a lively sense of gratitude, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto experienced